BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, March 25th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
1863.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and Literature, The Tribune has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by our American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must be the signal overthrow of its abettors, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, that Liberty and Union, shall inseparable and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention to Science, and to some extent, in its columns, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and physical progress and well-being of mankind; but the pressing events of the time for the pressing its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the Union, its special objects, and all accompanying events. Every week and every day will be pregnant with the record and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the effective triumph of the Republic, all, not a part of, the people.

JOHN CLARK.

To Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Davidson.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1863.

Mr. Miller: Sir—Having seen a letter which you wrote to Andrew Reed in which you requested him to relate as near as he could the views of the army in general, with regard to the present war, and whether they are satisfied with the present administration or not and as you also wished others to do the same, I thought I would help on a little, as there are others, who, along with me, are going to give you small a portion of their minds on this subject. It grieves us all very much to think that there are men in our state, and even in our own county, who sympathise with these accursed rebels, and who are ready to jump at any little dissatisfaction which may be expressed by some individuals in the army, and to herald it as a sure sign tha our army is ready to desert the cause and give up the conflict which they have so far carried on nobly for the right and for the re-establishment of that noble form of government under which we, as a nation, have so long lived and flourished. There are some men, to be sure, who are dissatisfied with the war, with the Administration, with the army, and with every thing connected with them; but as a general thing you find that the men of truly noble principles, men of talent and of true *patriotism*, are among the number who are ready and determined to prosecute this war until there shall not be a rebel to raise his voice against this the most noble government that ever was set up on earth; and if we do not succeed in crushing this rebellion, it will be the fault of the rebels in the North, who are doing more against us than the foe who come out openly and take the field to fight us Let them beware if they shall be the means of causing the rebels to gain their independence; for upon their own heads shall fall the punishment for the mischief they have created.—Let them look at the Southern papers and see what their opinion is with regard to these, their Northern lick-spittles! who are ready to do anything, no difference how dastardly, mean and contemptible, to serve these Southern lords and their God, Slavery. If you see any of these men you can tell them it is our opinion; and we have good grounds for saying it is the same of the army in general, that if the people in the North are only as determined to do their duty as the men who represent them in the field, this rebellion will yet be brought to a just and honorable termination. We think we are now coming to the point from which we should have started at the commencement of this war. Slavery was the cause of all this trouble, and until it is torn up root and branch, our troubles will only increase. We all concur in the belief that the President's Proclamation is just what the necessity of the times require, and that the war is a just one, and that we are determined to carry it on so long as God shall give us strength to do so, and shed our blood, if it is His will, in defense of what we deem to be the noblest principles that ever it was the lot of man to defend. And now hoping, that in the providence of God, the time may soon come when this rebellion will be crushed, and peace shall once more spread her wings over our beloved land, I draw these lines to a close.

Yours truly, for the Union now and forever, J. M. M'CONNELL.

TERMS.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

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The Tribune Almanac for 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

"Union Hotel,"

BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, Proprietor

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PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Lead Pencils, Pocket Memorandums, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil Sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of dec17 DR. C. P. CHAMPION.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39--No. 12. Beaver, Wednesday, March 25, 1863. Established 1818

Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR NEWBERNE, N. C.

Dear Friends: I had the pleasure to receive your letter a few days ago. It came to hand soon after we returned from the expedition to Goldsboro'. I was glad to learn of your welfare and thank you for your good advice. If we err, it is not our friends' fault; for we have had "line upon line and precept upon precept." Your views and mine are the same upon the subject of Slavery. We have a first-rate chance to learn what it is, and to see the effect of the institution on the morals and politics of the people, and also how the industrial pursuits are affected by the system, and I am convinced that the worst you have heard of it is no exaggeration of the truth.—Our health is very good. John S. M'Cready is gone to the Hospital. I fear, if not discharged soon, he will not be long Sergeant. R. S. Crawford is also unwell. Will received a letter from Atchison. It conveyed the sorrowful news of Joseph's death. Excuse me for alluding to it; but I am as he was, and may fall. If such is the will of Providence, may my death be like his—fall doing my duty. For the last few years, at home, I met him every Sabbath at church and in Bible class. He studied his Bible lessons well, showing that he was interested in the study. I never saw any thing like a disposition to do or say a wicked act or word; therefore allow me to ask you to be resigned to the will of Him who directs and governs all things in the best manner and to the best end, for you can have a full assurance that he is better off. The cry of the oppressed, down-trodden and brutalized African, the cause of our country, spending her treasure and blood to rid herself of an institution that is a direct violation of each precept of the moral law, and the cause of the Church—for slavery stands directly opposed to the spread of the Gospel. All these demand the sacrifice of many lives and thousands are willingly and nobly making the sacrifice.

I granted [illegible] must fall by thousands [illegible]state of Robert W[illegible] Cookstown, Beaver [illegible] and die in Hospitals, so let [illegible] themselves the will of Providence.—[illegible]uested to slavery die with us. I have never felt like submitting to a compromise. Fight it out, is my motto. Still, none wishes more than I do that the rebellion was crushed, and the war over, and peace established on principles of true Democracy [illegible] all, not a part of, the people.

JOHN CLARK.

To Mr. & Mrs. Jno. Davidson.

FEBRUARY 24th, 1863.

Mr. Miller: Sir—Having seen a letter which you wrote to Andrew Reed in which you requested him to relate as near as he could the views of the army in general, with regard to the present war, and whether they are satisfied with the present administration or not and as you also wished others to do the same, I thought I would help on a little, as there are others, who, along with me, are going to give you small a portion of their minds on this subject. It grieves us all very much to think that there are men in our state, and even in our own county, who sympathise with these accursed rebels, and who are ready to jump at any little dissatisfaction which may be expressed by some individuals in the army, and to herald it as a sure sign tha our army is ready to desert the cause and give up the conflict which they have so far carried on nobly for the right and for the re-establishment of that noble form of government under which we, as a nation, have so long lived and flourished. There are some men, to be sure, who are dissatisfied with the war, with the Administration, with the army, and with every thing connected with them; but as a general thing you find that the men of truly noble principles, men of talent and of true *patriotism*, are among the number who are ready and determined to prosecute this war until there shall not be a rebel to raise his voice against this the most noble government that ever was set up on earth; and if we do not succeed in crushing this rebellion, it will be the fault of the rebels in the North, who are doing more against us than the foe who come out openly and take the field to fight us Let them beware if they shall be the means of causing the rebels to gain their independence; for upon their own heads shall fall the punishment for the mischief they have created.—Let them look at the Southern papers and see what their opinion is with regard to these, their Northern lick-spittles! who are ready to do anything, no difference how dastardly, mean and contemptible, to serve these Southern lords and their God, Slavery. If you see any of these men you can tell them it is our opinion; and we have good grounds for saying it is the same of the army in general, that if the people in the North are only as determined to do their duty as the men who represent them in the field, this rebellion will yet be brought to a just and honorable termination. We think we are now coming to the point from which we should have started at the commencement of this war. Slavery was the cause of all this trouble, and until it is torn up root and branch, our troubles will only increase. We all concur in the belief that the President's Proclamation is just what the necessity of the times require, and that the war is a just one, and that we are determined to carry it on so long as God shall give us strength to do so, and shed our blood, if it is His will, in defense of what we deem to be the noblest principles that ever it was the lot of man to defend. And now hoping, that in the providence of God, the time may soon come when this rebellion will be crushed, and peace shall once more spread her wings over our beloved land, I draw these lines to a close.

Yours truly, for the Union now and forever, J. M. M'CONNELL.

A Voice from the Army.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Mar. 14, '63.

Editor Argus: At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 100th Reg. Pa. Vols., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on questions now agitating the country, in reference to the war, Lieut. Col. M. M. Dawson was called to the Chair, and Captain J. H. Cline appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President, and a Committee, previously appointed, consisting of Capt. S. Beatty, Chaplain R. A Brown, Capt. J. P. Blair, Corporal Horace B. Durant, (Co. A) Surgeon W. C. Shurlock, Lieut. J. Justice, and Private Wm. Taylor, (of Co. G) reported the following resolutions, which were first unanimously adopted by shouldering arms, and afterwards by acclamation, as fully expressing the sentiments of the regiment:

WHEREAS, A vast civil war is now convulsing our beloved country, involving the dearest interests of man, and imperilling our fortunes and our lives, a war for which we have cheerfully yielded up all the endearments of our homes; and, whereas, on the results of the present momentous struggle depend not only our liberties and future greatness as a nation, but also the triumph of Freedom and Equal Rights throughout the world, and the elevation of our race in the scale of being; and, whereas, the conflict has called forth every element, both North and South, hostile to a republican form of government, a wily and desperate foe in front, and mean, cowardly abettors of treason in the rear; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That [illegible] ing evil influences have been brought to bear upon the army by political partizans to advance their own base designs, and give aid to the traitors at the South; also, that newspapers containing treasonable articles, denunciatory of the government and constituted authorities of the nation, and magnifying the reverses of our arms, have been circulated in the army for the purpose of discouraging us to such a degree that it was hoped we would submit to a dishonorable peace, yet we spurn with contempt any proposition of Northern Copperheads for compromise, which is not only regarded with merited scorn by the enemy themselves, as coming from such an ignoble source, but declared by them to be utterly impossible. We want no peace till the emblem of the nation shall again wave over every village and hamlet of the rebellious States.

2d. *Resolved*, That these men, by their opposition at first to an armed resistance of rebellion, and their predictions that the rebellion could never be subdued, as well as their subsequent acts assisting to verify their prediction—by their lack of sympathy with the successes, and their ill-disguised satisfaction over the reverses of our Union armies; by their denunciations of what they designate as tyrannical and arbitrary acts of the administration, and their silence regarding the despotism of our foes in arms and the rebel leaders; by their sympathy with rebels taken prisoners in acts of treason and rebellion, and their utter indifference to atrocious wrongs perpetrated on true citizens of the Union in the Southern States; by their declared hatred of loyal sections, and willingness to sacrifice them as the price of a reunion with the States in rebellion; by their discouragements of enlistments and threats of opposition to drafts and conscription—glaringly betray that propositions of peace and compromise from them are acts of sympathy with the rebellion and hostility to the government engaged in maintaining a war for its own existence; that by their public acts and resolutions they give aid and comfort to the enemy, and dishearten our army, by a show of division and distraction in the loyal States; in short, they are an integral part of the rebellion, by the law of nations traitors, and as such should suffer the traitor's doom.

3d. *Resolved*, That there is no other means now at our disposal for suppressing the rebellion and restoring peace than an active and determined prosecution of the war, until every vestige of treason and its accursed cause shall be effaced forever.

4th. *Resolved*, That we are as willing to incur danger and undergo toil now as ever, and that any assertions of a treasonable press to the contrary are lying, shameless slanders upon the whole army, and upon the veteran 9th Army Corps and the 100th Regiment Penna. Volunteers in particular.

5th. *Resolved*, That we do give, and we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens and soldiers to give, a hearty approval to the several acts of the administration to overthrow the rebellion; and as threats of opposition to the late conscripts act are now made, as we are informed, by traitors and rebels at home, we wish it understood that we heartily approve that act, and call upon the government strictly and impartially to enforce it, and, if need be, to use the army now in the field to make men who have heretofore enjoyed in their homes the protection of our arms, to bear their equal share in our toils and perils.

6th. *Resolved*, That we regard with pleasure the means now being used by our loyal friends to oppose traitors and treason at home. We would urge upon them the most vigilant efforts, and, if need be, the most decisive and summary measures to that effect, consistent with law. To these loyal men we would say, our hearts are with you in the noble work, and your example in time shall cheer your sons and brothers far away upon the tented field. To sympathisers with rebellion we would solemnly utter the warning that persistence in their course can scarcely fail, among its first results, to bring to their own doors, with all its horrors, the civil war which, as yet, has only ravaged our southern borders.

7th. *Resolved*, That Andrew G. Curtin deserves the heartfelt thanks of all Pennsylvania soldiers, to whom, in an eminent degree, both in active service and in the hospital, he has been a friend and benefactor. To his untiring energy and patriotism the whole country is indebted, and his name cannot fail to be immortal on the page of our national history.

8th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the loyal papers at home, with a request for their publication.

LIEUT. COL. M. M. DAWSON, Pres.
CAPT. J. H. CLINE, Sec'y.

"Copperheads."

The only *essential* distinction between Northern men, from Maine to California, is the distinction between those who are for war so long as the rebels will not submit, and those who are for peace whether the rebels will submit or not—between those who make the nationality the paramount object, and those who make peace the paramount object. It is a clear distinction and a vital one. It is the only distinction that, in the present peril of the country, ought to be recognized. There is no other real criterion of loyalty.—To talk of a man as loyal who is willing, for the sake of peace, or for any other object, to have the nation broken up, is, in truth, absurd. It involves a contradiction. You may as well talk of a humane complicity with murder. The breaking up of the nation is just what the rebellion is for. To agree to this is simply to side with the rebellion, and help on its primary purpose.

Therefore, the man who, for any consideration, will so assent—whoever he is, and whatever he may call himself—is essentially a disloyal man. He should be marked as such. A specific name should be applied to all who think and act with him. The quick instinct of the people has applied one which we think very expressive. It should everywhere be recognized; and it *should be used without reference to any antecedent party association*. Every American, whatever his opinions about Slavery, who is for maintaining the unity of the country at all costs, is literally and truly a loyal man. All others are "Copperheads."—Precisely as in 1778, every American, whether Puritan or Cavalier, who was for maintaining the independence of the country and repelling all negotiation with England on any other terms, was a loyal man, while all others were Tories.

It is a great object at all times to have public issues clearly defined, but especially in times like these, when the very salvation of the country is at stake. Our people can now, least of all afford to commit themselves to vague professions, or to be controlled by old party names. They must draw their lines with sole reference to the emergency, and with a strictness that shall leave no man's position undefined. It is a grand thing that the Democratic party is so rapidly coming up to this work. The chief danger lay on that side, not only because it is not the party in power, but because so many of its leaders were once very intimately associated, politically and personally, with the rebel chiefs.

The latter, it is known, have reckoned largely from the outset on a divided North, to be brought about thro' their old associates. In fact, it has of late been their only hope. But, as it happens, many of these former associates consider themselves and their party to have been basely deserted and betrayed by the rebellion movement, and are now among the most implacable enemies of those who made it. The others have done their best for the rebels. Probably no more adroit political management was ever practised in this country than that with which, for the last six months, they have tried to bring the Democratic masses into sympathy with the rebel spirit But all this skill has come to naught before the indestructible Northern loyalty.—It has only brought confusion and lasting disgrace upon the recreants who thus sought to make Treason win.—*N. Y. Times.*

Another Voice from the Army.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Mar. 4 '63.

[The following communication has been sent to us by W. C. Shurlock, Surgeon of the 100th ("Roundhead") Reg. P. V. with a request to give it a place in our columns. It is taken from the Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle.*]

SIR:—Having, by the merest accident, been present at a "Dress Parade" of the One Hundredth ("Roundhead") regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, the other evening, I was so far fortunate as to witness an incident worthy of note, as one of the "signs of the times." At the conclusion of the parade, Lieutenant Colonel Dawson, in command, formed the regiment "into double column, closed in mass," and Colonel Leasure, the commanding officer of the regiment, but for almost a year past in command of a brigade, stepped forward and addressed his old command on various matters connected with their honor and their interests, but more especially in relation to the efforts of disloyal persons in the North to create dissatisfaction and disaffection in the Army.

He said he had been informed on a recent visit home, and by letters since his return, that disloyal men at home, who never contributed any aid to carry on the war, were writing to members of the regiment, setting forth that the objects of the war had been changed since the time they had come out; that it was a "war for the nigger," and that they were fighting for the abolition of slavery, and not a restoration of the Union. He learned, further, that, in one or two instances, soldiers had written home desponding letters, and they were eagerly seized upon by the leaders of the disloyal, and published as a "voice from the Army," and it was proclaimed thereon that the Army was demoralized; that was tired of the war; that it would not fight, &c. Now, he wished every man to understand that the effect of such letters was to depress the friends and families of the soldiers, and render them unhappy in the thought that possibly their absent soldiers were suffering privations, were dissatisfied with the war, were despairing of success, or, worse than all, perhaps, meditating desertion of the old flag. He told them they could readily see how such thoughts or suspicions lies; and if, while the peace of their families seen were written home, there was no one there to contradict them, and people were imposed upon. He requested that, if any soldier received a disloyal or discouraging letter from one of the "infected politicians," he should expose him at once, and send such his letter for publication, for the benefit of the community in which he lived; and if any soldier, smarting under punishment, or in an hour of depression, wrote home letters expressing disloyal sentiments, and those letters were published, or returned to this command, the writer would be arrested and tried by a court-martial. It was an unfounded falsehood that this command was in any way demoralized. The same ardent patriotism that called us into the field nerved our arms to day as effectually as on the breaking out of the war, and though reduced in numbers by sickness and battle, we were more hopeful now than ever. Many other things were said to the same effect, and his conclusion I give in his own words, as nearly as I can recollect them, though, of course, I cannot give the solemn, startling earnestness with which they were delivered. He said in conclusion: "I wish to impress one thing indelibly upon your minds, and that is, that we are not fighting the battles of to-day, or of a faction; we are fighting for a great principle for which the nations of the earth have fought ever since man existed on the earth—we are fighting for human rights—not the rights of a family, nor class, nor race of men, but for universal humanity—for the *rights* of the *many*, in conflict with the *interests* of the *few*. Is it any wonder that, in such a mighty and portentous struggle, every human interest should be either directly or indirectly involved, not only on the theater of the war, but throughout all civilization? It is the struggle of civilization to cast off the trammel of a still clinging barbarism. The old nations of Europe in their slow emergency from barbarism have had to contend 'to the shedding of blood' through many ages, with ever varying success or failure, still striving to reach the truth and right, and always, *always* when failure resulted, it came through the instrumentality of traitors to the common cause. There are traitors still. We see how it is now. All Europe looks on our struggles with breathless interest. And well it may. *There*, the representative remnants of the despotism take sides with our enemies, while the great masses of the longing, hoping people take sides with us. They have for ages fought in this battle, and now we, their representatives and their blood brethren have taken up the seemingly endless combat on this great continent, the most expanded theater of war the world has ever furnished. We have brought with us the best of all that was to be found in their forms of Government, as the result of their long wars for progress, but we also bro't with us some of their relics of barbarism and the seeds of the old tyrannies have become fruitful of blood, *only blood*, as they ever have and ever will, while left upon the earth, to germinate into evil and disaster to men.

"And now, the Mission of Ages' is upon *us*, and God and humanity call for *men* and *martyrs* in the holy cause, and for this, *for this*, my fellow soldiers, we are here to-day. Shall we prove equal to our mission? Trust me, my friends, this is no war between the North and the South—such, indeed, it seems, but beyond, and above all political and territorial questions, glowers the 'Contest of Ages!' We here to-day are making history, and your names and mine must go on the record. Shall that record be fair or blurred? Shall we prove true men or false men, patriots or traitors? Let no sophistry or political aspirants to power over the ruins of our glorious Republic, blind you to the true issues of this war.—It, the convulsive throes of a new national birth, old opinions, old systems, institutions and abuses are swept away, one by one, as the necessities or the hour demand and woe be to the dotard who makes a bolster of himself to stay their inevitable fall. The mission of this people *must be fulfilled*. Administrations may make mistakes; it is human to err; but a mistake is one thing, dishonesty another; and no true loyal man believes that the Administration is not thoroughly in earnest, and as thoroughly honest in the prosecution of this war. Do not be deceived In a steady, patient support of the *only Constitutional authorities* of the land, there is plausible safety—in any other way, Chaos comes again, and another long night like the Middle Ages is upon us. Since the creation of man upon the earth, no event, save the advent of our Redeemer, has been so fraught with the hopes and interests of universal humanity, as the issue of the events now transpiring, and in which we are called to take an active part. You and I, my fellow-soldiers may fall in the struggle, but our martyr blood will spring up new soldiers to fill our places, and the great fight will go on, till its end be accomplished, in the new birth of our nation, or the final overthrow of the hopes of the people of *all nations*.

"Are we fighting for the negro? I say, most emphatically—No! a thousand times, *No!* But in the great war now waging upon this continent, everything and every individual, of in some way, and in a greater or less degree, is affected indeed if the negro, and his status in the Government and nation, both of which were the *very pretext* of the presumed fountain and origin of the rebellion, should not be affected thereby. If this war and its issues affects the nations of Europe, and rocks thrones and dynasties, why should it not affect the status of four millions of people in our very midst. And if among the necessities of the times and the general issues of the war, slavery is abolished, who does it?—The very masters forced it upon themselves. I leave out of the question, for the sake of the argument the whole morality of the subject, and place it simply upon its merits as a question of policy and necessity, with which we, who contend for a great and beneficent general result, have nothing whatever to do. If the abolition of slavery follows as a general result, or special necessity, God, no doubt, means it for the good of all, and good it will prove in the end. I have been thus particular in this matter, because it is the false pretext seized upon by sympathizers with this great rebellion, to cripple the Government, and distract and divide the Army, and thus accomplish by treason, what could not be accomplished by arms.

"But be of good cheer. The day dawns at last. Our hopes brighten,—the good cause *must prevail*, and mark my words; sixty days will not pass, till the citizen-stay-at-home traitors, who endeavor to undermine your loyalty, will call upon the rocks and hills to fall upon them, and hide them from the storm of rebuke and scorn that will burst upon them from this army, and they will deny with harder oaths than Peter swore that they never consorted with traitors; and those of us who survive to share the triumphant return of our victorious legions, will feel with a noble thrill of patriotic pride, that among true men we have proved our manhood, and placed our names upon the roll of the 'immortals.'"

All through the address, the men were silent and immovable, as they stood leaning on their arms; only their eyes betokened the pent up feelings, till at the conclusion, cheer after cheer went up for their "Old Colonel" and for the "Union," as made the welkin ring. All at once somebody proposed three groans for the "traitors at home," and they got it; still it was not thought sufficient, and they groaned it over again with such a will as showed that the heart of the "old Roundhead regiment" was "sound to the core." The commanding officer then ordered them to "break ranks," and up went guns, hats, caps and in several instances coats, amidst the most vociferous cheers—a most notable instance of the truth of the saying, 'As is the officer, so are the men!'

REPORTER.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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LOYALTY OF OUR ARMY.

There seems something peculiarly base in the course of political partisans who stay at home in peace and safety, and yet presume to rail at those gallant men who have gone forward to the combat. A fierce and vindictive foe, not only aims to overthrow this government, with the avowed purpose of substituting therefor a military despotism, but has made several strenuous efforts to invade us, and bring the war into the northern States. Rebel editors and speechifiers have gloated over the fond idea of sacking our commercial marts, and laying waste the fertile fields of Pennsylvania. Thanks to our brave defenders, never yet have the hungry hordes of rebeldom been able to make good their threatenings. The free States have sustained no damage worth mentioning, and the usual avocations of industry have proceeded as though there were no war anywhere within our borders.

The north is thus tranquil and prosperous because her brave sons have kept at bay the ferocious armies of the rebels. These rude soldiers are despicable enemies. Inured to a society living at the best of times, and habituated to discomfort and privation, the hardships of a military life are borne with a corresponding stoicism, whilst they have much of that brute courage which in the day of battle renders them formidable opponents.

Our levies, on the contrary, are chiefly from classes well provided for at home, and enjoying advantages in that respect not elsewhere equalled by any population. They have cheerfully left these happy and cherished home, and the loved ones who dwell therein, and marched, at the call of their endangered country, to uphold the government and stay the approach of anarchy. Exposure to all weathers, toilsome marches through Virginia or Tennessee mud, privations of many kinds, sickness where medicine and nursing were often unattainable, were of themselves sufficient to decimate our ranks of that patriotic host; but when we superadd the slaughter of a hundred battles, we cease to wonder when we hear that a Pennsylvania division, once numbering thirteen thousand, has dwindled to something like twenty-eight hundred.

Can any one but a malignant partisan believe that men enduring such an ordeal would seek unnecessarily to prolong it, and persevere in the arduous contest one moment after an honorable peace was within their grasp? Incredible. Our brothers and sons would never have armed in any but a rightful cause. Their delight was in peaceful life, and all those quiet enjoyments attendant upon it. Others and men alone, yearn for that happy day when, rebellion being killed, they may return in honor to their homes, and resume their peaceful avocations. It is because they can in the present see this wished for consummation that they maintain their warlike attitude, and still consent to wait amid so much suffering and danger until their all-essential work be effectually finished.

And yet there are members of Congress professing loyalty who can sit on cushioned seats at Washington, obstructing day by day each act of legislation calculated to suppress rebellion. They sojourn from the place they have so dishonored with disloyalty in their hearts and mileage in their pockets, to perambulate the country and preach sedition among the people. Is it at all surprising that such declaimers should vilify that citizen soldiery who have gone forth to fight our battles, and who have plainly intimated their purpose to put down treason wherever it shall rear its head? No; sympathizers with rebellion know full well that our noble army will support the national government in every field of duty, and hence, the malignity of Vallandigham and his companions, and hence that pause in traitorous movements which else, perhaps, had culminated in some overt act of local insurrection.—Though far away on the Rappahannock or the Cumberland, among the Sea Islands or on the Mississippi, a gleam of those loyal bayonets flashed back to affright the dastards who waited till our regiments departed ere they upreared the snaky head of treason.

But in whatever aspect we view them, these men are foolish and short-sighted. The very political triumphs which recently emboldened them to manifest so openly their hopes and intentions, were partial and inconclusive. Thousands of honest Democrats who voted their regular ticket had but a dim perception of what the leaders aimed at, and would shrink back from any participation in the guilty design. The majorities were very small, and were so far overbalanced by those in Republican States, as to indicate, beyond all reasonable doubt, the continued confidence of the people in the conduct of the government. There are yet loyal men enough left at home to deal with any domestic revolt, whilst half a million of good men and true are carrying the banner of the nation southwardly to the Gulf of Mexico.—Will disloyal persons heed these facts, and proceed in all things with that discretion which should never altogether desert the sagacious politician.—*Phild. N. Amer.*

BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, March 25th, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the ARGUS in those cities and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the Beaver *Argus*, all those indebted to me for subscription, job work, etc., will please call and settle immediately with J. L. Anderson, who is authorized to receipt in my name.
Feb. 19, '62. T. C. NICHOLSON.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—No announcement of name will, hereafter, be made without payment of Two DOLLARS—excepting Coroner, Auditor, &c., which will be ONE DOLLAR.

☞ A friend has handed us, for publication, a letter from Newberne, N. C., giving an account of the battle at that place, in which our troops were victorious; but owing to the late hour which it was received, we are compelled to defer its publication until next week.

☞ The Union State Convention will meet in Pittsburg on Wednesday the 1st day of July next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pemsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize in each election district of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Coming it Strong

The *Star* of last week, not content with its endorsement, the week previous, of the resolutions of the "Copperheads" of New Sewickly township, endeavors to follow up the game it has started, and this week its columns are filled with the treasonable speech of Vallandingham, delivered to a party of "Copperhead" sympathisers at New York on the —th inst.

The editor of the *Star* is now fully committed to the whole policy of the Northern Traitors and sneaking "Copperheads," who have banded themselves together with the sole and single purpose of thwarting this Government in crushing the rebellion. We are glad that we have now got the sneaking editor out where he can be "seen"—his position is too well known for him to attempt "[illegible]" hereafter attempt to palliate his conduct, before an outraged and mislead constituency. We now nail the editor down, as a base coin, as an admirer and partaker of the doctrines of the traitor Vallandigham and Fernando Wood; and, hereafter, when he attempts to deny, as many of them will, that he ever was a traitor, we hope the people of the County will bear in mind the course of his paper for the last few weeks. While noticing this matter, we would call the attention of our readers to the recent action of loyal citizens in different parts of the country, in the formation of associations under the names of Union Leagues. The object of these Union Leagues is to consolidate the Union men of the country in opposition to the secret machinations of the "copperheads," or Knights of the Golden Circle.

We learn that measures have already been taken in New Brighton for the formation of a Union League and hope soon to have a full county organization. We don't understand that there is any secret workings about it that can possibly prevent any loyal man from joining in the movement.

This measure we deem necessary, as from the course of the "copperheads" in this county we fear that some check may have to be put to their course.

We warn our readers that treason is rank in our midst. Let loyal men be on the alert. We ask, shall this nation *live* or *perish*? "Copperheads" are crawling all around you. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

A Comment.

We read in a new York newspaper that a Democratic meeting, held in that city on Tuesday evening, "hisses were given for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and cheers for South Carolina." ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the President of the United States, the choice of the American people, the chief man in the nation. South Carolina was the first State to make war upon the Union.—It has always been the home of treason and sedition. It is now arrayed against the Union in unrelenting war. The patriot is hissed; the traitor State is cheered. And this is done at a Democratic meeting.

☞ Col. Hall's Brigade while on a scout near Milton, Tenn., was attacked on the 20th inst., by Morgan and Breckinridge's cavalry about 8,000 or 10,000 strong. After a few hours fight they were whipped and driven back.

"Who Caused the War?"

Under the above caption the *Star*, of the 18th inst., devotes over a column and a half, which for want of room prevented us from noticing in our last issue. What definite conclusion the writer arrived at, we cannot conceive, unless it was to demonstrate to his own mathematical mind that a *mean* is *about* half way between two extremes. Unfortunately, however, for the Professor, upon this occasion, (as is the custom of the School to which he belongs) in multiplying the terms together, the result is all one-sided, and his heart, instead of his head, furnishes the answer—slavery is a divine institution; therefore, Lincoln is a Sectional President. Somebody preached a Sermon in Beaver: they have Polygamy in Turkey, and Cannibals eat *people* in the South-Sea Islands; the Beaver Preachers have forgotten to fast and pray for them; hence the *Star* is compelled to rebuke these sins in the article referred to, or, to illustrate, Moses was the meekest man, Sampson was the strongest man; therefore David killed Goliah! We had not the pleasure of hearing the sermon referred to, but understand that slavery was strongly hinted at as *the* cause, and a great sin, of bringing upon us the unfortunate rebellion now scourging our nation. Unless we have been misinformed upon the merits of the Sermon, and are incapable of judging the true interpretation of the *Discipline* of the Church to which both the Minister and the editor belong, the doctrine was orthodox. We are neither a preacher nor the son of preacher, but whenever and wherever we find a wolf in sheep's clothing, either by inuendoes or sophistry, undertake to sustain the accursed system of Slavery upon Biblo principles, our anathemas shall be pronounced against him. Whether it will be good authority in the estimation of the editor, or whether the view might not be styled superficial, yet we heard a minister of the M. E. Church, in high standing and of superior intellect, declare boldly, in presence of the champions of the pro-slavery Demdcracy of Pennsylvania, that "Slavery in this country is the whole cause of our trouble;" but those champions together with all their deluded followers, including our worthy cotemporary, still feel like the poor culprit, whose proclivities for theft, one day led to steal an animal of not very domestic habits, and when pursued by the rightful owner, with the cry of "stop thief!" to cover up his own guilt, he drew around his mantle and hurried to [illegible] until his own vitals were rent asunder. So it seems that the *Star* man has become so perfectly attached to the favored institution that he can take it to his bosom, hold it up, kiss it lovingly and even implore the Divine benediction upon it, notwithstanding it severed the church of which, we believe, he is still a member in good standing—is strictly forbidden by the rules of that Church North, backed up by such passage from divine authority as "He that steaieth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." "Break the yoke and let the oppressed go free." "Love thy neighbor as thyself." "Whatsoever ye would that men do unto you, do ye even so unto them," &c., &c.

Yet, sometimes, slavery is a great political question, and preachers being only capable of reasoning upon it superficially must turn their attention to other passages, which do not expose the enormities of the traitorous slaveholder at the South, or excite the ire of their "copperhead" sympathisers at the North, but just as the occasion requires it is either a political or moral question. If Ministers name it, it is sacrilege, if Black Republicans think about it, coals of fire are heaped upon their devoted heads.—Thus we are in as bad a fix as "Ike" was when Mrs. Partington gave him the advice, when about going out upon a fishing excursion: "My son in the days of thy maternal ancestor, you can go fishing but be sure and keep away from the water." "Who caused the war?" Northern fanatics! Sectional Lincoln! Black Republicans, or Abolitionists! Let the Christian Minister, the true patriot, or the common politician lay aside all prejudice, and how will they dispose of the Slavery question? Who was it that said, through their leader, many years ago, "we, with the influence of Slavery at the South and the Democratic party at the North, can hold the government, and when the time shall come that we cannot hold it, we will separate and destroy it;" and when that time had arrived, whilst a poor old imbecile son of Pennsylvania sat in the Presidential chair, manacled, helpless, unable to speak, but automaton-like merely nodding assent to the behests of slave power, when this rebellion might have been crushed with a frown, had a Jackson, or a man, occupied that chair. Who plundered the national treasury? Who stole your arms and munitions of war? Who preached treason until the countenances of Statesmen grew pale?—Who agitated the Missouri Compromise until they crimsoned the crystal streams of Kansas with fraternal blood? Who throng your prisons, charged with collusion with open treason and of whom is the Southern army composed?

Go ask the old man Buchanan, if he yet be able to *nod*. Go ask his Southern masters, Breckenridge, Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Mason, Slidell, and Vallandigham, Hughes, and hosts of the smaller fry nearer home, and, if the truth be in them, their answer would only be, "We are joined to our *idol*, let us alone; give us slavery or give us death."—When the old Democratic craft foundered at Charleston, the Southern brethren thought they had many servants on board, and they could tow her into Baltimore for repair; but, alas, "the bark that held the Prince went down, the sweeping waves rolled on," and just at this critical juncture the Captain offered up the prayer of the poor Slaveholder who could only own half a "nigger, "Oh Lord, bless my half of Cuff; give us the slave portion of the Union." In the confusion which here ensued, many good, honest, loyal men, who were on board at the time of the disaster, saw the star of liberty guiding them to a shore of safety; hence the followers of Douglas are found upon the side of loyalty to-day, whilst others, instead of going away to their own place southward, where they might bow at the very shrine of their deity, *Slavery*, are here in the free North weeping and wailing over the fate of their beloved. Thus the true feelings of these sympathisers are betrayed by an over zeal at once discovering that it is not to correct the erring minister for having rebuked their Southern master, or has failed to fast and pray for the great crimes of polygamy and cannibalism But there is a class in the North, and we are sorry to say that we find them so near home, whether under the name of peace men, Knights of the Golden Circle, or any other name they may choose to assume, who are controlled by motives clearly antagonistic to the welfare of our government. Whenever slavery stands up and whistles, they cry out, "here are we to do thy bidding;" and like the trained spaniel, if but a crust is held up by their master, and he calls out, "lie down, roll over," the command is obeyed, if it be in the dirt, or with a kick, "go; lie in the corner." Still, with a dog-like submission, they return and lick the hand of their master

Union Leagues.

Organizations with the name that appears at the head of this article are [illegible] all over the country.—Our exchanges come to us filled with the doings of these Leagues. These proceedings, we understand, are not secret; on the contrary, the members appear to be anxious that every thing should be made public. There can be no objection, therefore, to the organization, by those who believe that darkness and secrecy cover only evil device. It does not seem to be a political organization. It is the offspring of no party, and embodies no political creed in its constitution. It simply proposes to unite, in one organization, the loyal men of the country. There is in the North a secret organization now rapidly spreading all over the Northern States, banding together the disloyal for disloyal purposes, organizing to cripple the Administration, embarrass every branch and every effort of the government, to give encouragement to rebels, and to restore, what they call, peace, by the sacrifice of our national unity, national honor, justice and prosperity. That such secret organizations exist amongst us there is no doubt. It is the consciousness of united strength of preparation that gives Northern traitors their boldness and assurance. Six months ago editors dare not publish treason; Vallandigham dare not utter his disloyalty in such cities as New York and Philadelphia. They publish and speak with as much boldness now as do their co-workers and fellows at Richmond. Why is it?—Simply because they feel that they, although in the minority, are united, and the friends of the government are not, consequently they assume a bold front, proclaim openly their hostility and treason, and thus Union men are disheartened, the enemies of the government everywhere encouraged, and the Administration weakened. These home traitors propose and intend more than this, however. They are organizing to resist any attempt by the Government to recruit men to fill the decimated ranks of our army, and thus force a peace upon us upon any terms. The only issue now before the American people is loyalty or disloyalty to the government. Shall the rebellion be crushed, and our unity as a nation preserved, or an inglorious peace made that will forever destroy this government, and proclaim the incapacity of man for self-government. It would reasonably be expected, in this issue, there would be but one sentiment in the North. Time has proved, however, that wicked men and devils infernal, are found everywhere ready to entertain, undertake and perform anything and everything that wickedness and incarnate fiends can conceive and desire. A large party in the North, under the leadership of Vallandigham, who, deserter to his own mother, and traitor to the country that has cherished and sustained him, have avowed their treason openly, and glory in publishing their own shame. This party has taken the part of treason, and are organising and laboring diligently to sustain and strengthen themselves.

The object of the Union League is to unite all the loyal men of the country, without distinction of party, for the support of the government; to unite in one organization all who will stand by the Administration in its efforts to crush rebellion, to strengthen its bonds, to preserve peace and unity at home, and teach traitors that treason is crime. The benefits of such an organizations cannot be over-estimated. It places friends and foes in their true position. It shows where each one stands in this contest, on whom the government can rely.—It will rescue the weak from the hands of those who seek to lead them astray; and finally disarm the traitors themselves who will, steal away or cover, with professions of loyalty, their secret, treasonable thoughts before the united multitude of loyal men of this yet great Republic. In Union there is strength, is the old maxim or, as another has it—

"The thunderbolt of concentrated strength
can be hurled by one,
While the dissipated force of many are harmless as a summer night."

If ever it was necessary for unity of action from unity of interest for loyal men to stand together as one man, for a government to be strengthened by the undivided power of the whole country, it is now. This is all the organization, whose members the *Star* calls "Blacksnakes," propose.—It is all its constitutionists members ever intended. The *Star* may well call Union men "Blacksnakes," because like that serpent they will yet crush the life out of traitors. The Vallandigham editor of the *Star* once so loud in his professions of Unionism and denunciation of his present treasonable leaders, whose speeches occupy his columns each week, cries out in the bitterness of his soul against the Union League. It is the wail of fearing and desparing traitors.

Let us present the issue to all. Let us know where each man stands. It is the duty of every man, who intends to uphold and sustain the government, to join the Union Leagues. We hope an opportunity will be given in this county.

THE REBELS AND VALLANDIGHAM.—A Louisiana correspondent says: Almost every day I get hold of rebel newspapers filled with praise of Vallandigham. The following, which I clipped from the *Planters' Banner*, of the 28th ult., published at the rebel Gen. Monton's headquarters, at Franklin, La., is a fair specimen:

"Vallandigham's great speech will be issued from the *Banner* office in a few days, in the form of an extra, at fifty cents each. Those at a distance can obtain it by forwarding the price by mail. It is a tremendous thunder bolt thrown into Lincoln's camp. It was delivered in the lower House of the United States Congress, last month, and is by far the greatest speech of the war. It has put the whole Northwest in a blaze, and has electrified the South. It is lengthy, there being enough of it to fill the *Banner* full, and two columns besides. Copies of it can be obtained at this office any time after next Wednesday."

This is the "Great Speech" of the traitor Vallandigham, which was published, a few weeks since, in the *Western Star*, of *this place*, and was recommended to the careful perusal of its readers, eulogizing it, too, as a masterly and *patriotic* production. It has now found its way to the *Southern* traitors, and has, *not* strange to say, electrified them also. Comment is unnecessary.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The donation of the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co., referred to in the *Argus* of last week, never came into the County Treasury, nor was there any official notice given the Commissioners of such a donation being made by the Company. They had seen the statement in some of the papers that a donation of $10,000, had been made to certain counties through which the road runs, for war purposes. When the Commissioners made inquiry in regard to their proportion of the $10,000 they were told by the Officers of the road that inasmuch as the "war debt of Beaver County was to be met by taxation, they would pay their proportion of the taxes, which would place them on an equility with the citizens of the County."

In looking over the Duplicate we find the County tax for 1861 and 1862 was $5 88-100 for each year, but it has not been paid, the property being returned unseated. The *war tax* assessed to the Company for 1863 is $2 52-100, and it is estimated that three years will pay off the war debt, which, if correct, will amount to $7 5-100 as the Company's share of that debt.

By order of the Board of Commissioners
Commissioners' Office, Mar. 28, '63.

☞ The following is a letter written by an able and influential Senator from the Eastern part of our State:

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1863.

Editor Argus: Dear Sir—The loyal members of the Legislature, and leading citizens of Harrisburg, have just been gratified by the delivery of Judge AGNEW's admirable lecture upon the Adaptation of the Federal Constitution to a state of Rebellion. Perhaps, upon no other subject does the public mind, at the present time, require more enlightenment. The wholesale charges of the opponents of the Government, in regard to what are termed "arbitrary arrests," have received entirely too little attention, and thousands of honest Union men in every State have been induced to censure the Administration for an unwarranted exercise of power, in consequence of not understanding the undoubted right and duty of the President to see the Laws faithfully executed. Judge Agnew's clear, logical and highly instructive Lecture will be invaluable in opening the eyes of all well-wishers of the institutions of our country to a real understanding of the sound and constitutional position of the Administration in this respect.

Those who heard him, and those who elsewhere may read his unanswerable argument, will never more *apologise* for the course of the Government, but defend it as founded upon, and sanctioned by, the plain warrant of the Constitution and the wise laws of the founders of our free institutions. To all doubters, his explanations and illustrations are invaluable, and afford an armory of arguments from which the friends of the country, everywhere, may draw a weapon to use against traitors and sympathisers with treason.

The members of the Legislature have requested of Judge Agnew his permission to circulate it widely, to which he will, doubtless, give his consent.

There is but one opinion here of its great merit and ability, and all are glad to be furnished with so timely and masterly vindication of the general course of the Government.

He came here with a high reputation as a learned Judge, and this Lecture, read, as it will be, everywhere throughout our State and country, will place him in the very front rank of the great legal minds of the nation.

Your county may well be proud of him, and sure the State will demand his services in a higher and more distinguished field of usefulness, than the one he now occupies. * * * * *

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., March 13th, 1863.

Dear S——: I received your letter some time since, and on this cold Friday morning haste to answer it. I might have written before, but have been a "*Mackeral*" for some time back, and consequently did not like doing anything. But I am happy to say that I am convalescent, though I have not yet resumed my duties. * * *

We have true March weather here. [illegible] part of the winter has been very much like a Pennsylvania winter; but it will soon be over.

There is considerable stir in this part of the army, as Gen. Hooker is having the whole army inspected and reviewed. This morning they were inspecting the ammunition trains.—Old soldiers say that this indicates a movement, and I have no doubt that Hooker intends to improve the time, as soon as the weather will permit. All seem to have confidence in him. He does not like the name of "Fighting Joe." He says there is danger in this title, giving him the name of a reckless General, and one who is regardless of human life. The general opinion is that when he strikes a blow the Rebel Dynasty will tremble. I hope the opinion may be correct.—But, yet to me, the affairs of this nation look very dark; and, to conquer, there must be some heavy blows struck in the next two months. A great many doubt the efficiency of the draft, should it be resorted to; and the "Copperheads" swear vengeance against the Administration if they are called upon. I could take my musket and shoot such men down like dogs, and I guess you have some of them for near neighbors. *Where will such men find hiding-places when this affair is settled?* I hope they may be driven from the land; for I wish to live with loyal men if my fortune is to get home once more. We have some sneaking, cowardly traitors here who would sell their birthrights to get back to their mean homes. Their watchword is "*nigger and conscription*," and I verily believe that a decent nigger is better than any one of these wretches.

Well, at last the countenances of the soldiers of this regiment (140th) have been cheered at the sight of "Green backs." We were paid off last Sunday—not a very appropriate day, truly; but paymasters are not men who regard that day much. * * We have been paid up to the first of January, with the promise of the balance in two weeks. I am afraid that it will be a long two weeks.

We have jolly times and plenty to eat; wages from the beautiful hand of Uncle Sam; clothes found, and whiskey three pints for twenty-five cents, but only for officers; privates are temperate, and don't indulge.

Yours, etc., J.

Agricultural Notice

The members of the Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization, and at the same time bids will be received for renting the Fair Grounds to the highest and best bidder. Meeting will be at the Secretary's office. By order.

A. G. M'CREARY, *Sec'y*

Mar. 17, 1863.

☞ Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, recently connected with the army of the Potomac, died on Friday last, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Mar. 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—On Sunday night I attended at the M. Episcopal Church in this place, to hear the farewell sermon of Rev. Franklin Moore. I need say but little of this man to your readers, as I have been informed that he is a native of your county.

The church is the largest in the city, and although the night was very stormy the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Some twelve or fifteen hundred being present. Rev. Moore seems willing for one to obey the command of his Divine Master, by preaching the whole truth, whether the people would "hear or forbear." He has since the rebellion broke out, at times, given offence to some few of his people by plainly and kindly, though earnestly, pleading for the cause of his native country.

He seems fully aware that this is a slaveholders' rebellion. But for saying so, occasionally, strange as it may seem, men professing to belong to an anti slavery church, have been offended.

I think very strange of this, because every intelligent member of the Methodist church must, if honest, be opposed to slavery. This is plainly to be inferred from the *doctrines* of the church as well as from its history, antecedents and the material of which it is composed. In doctrine she stands out boldly on the record and inquires quarterly, annually and quadriannually "what shall be done for the extirpation of slavery."

Now, when any intelligent Methodist attempts to answer that question by a miserable attempt at Biblical argument in favor of slavery he is simply a hypocrite. No *intelligent* man can advocate both sides of any question, moral or otherwise, and claim to be *honest*. The antecedents of the Methodist Church all point in the same direction. Her great, good, Wesley proclaimed slavery "the sum of all villanies." The mission of the Methodist Church has always been chiefly with the masses, with the poor in other words, and nobly, gloriously and successfully has she labored in her appointed field. From a small, despised, persecuted band she has arisen to be "a power on earth." In the streets, lanes and alleys of the Old and the New World, her plain devoted servants have always been found seeking to elevate, to restore.

In the last quarter of a century she has done a great deal, perhaps more than any other church in the cause of education. Look at her Colleges and Seminaries in every State of the free North. She has reduced the expenses of Education almost to the point of gratuity, opening up the way to the poor man's son to prepare [illegible] Many eminent men have given it their names to certify its practicability and usefulness, while other contending in the great battle of life to the full remedies, while other and successfully, with the sons of the rich and well born." A man can raise twenty-five dollars can insure the collegiate education of his son, and his son's son, through all time. Nor is this all. There is provision made for the gratuitous education of the sons of an itinerant preacher. I know many who were thus educated. As might be expected from a church with such doctrines, such antecedents and such materials, it is almost universally loyal. True, there is here and there a base ingrate who is false to his religious training, but the exception proves the rule. In no church North, is there fewer exceptions to loyalty than in the M. E. church.—The editor of the tory organ here is yelping at the heels of Mr. Moore, another evidence that he has been doing his duty to his country and to his God. Had he plead for slavery, had he even been silent when silence was a *crime*, the tory organ here we know would have praised him.

The Appropriation bill went through Committee of Whole on the 18th inst. The House then adjourned till Monday night which was devoted to petitions, &c.

Tuesday the 17th was private bill day. A large number of Bills were disposed of; many of which will not reach the Senate in time. Many others will not be acted on when they do reach it. Many others will be rejected. Many others even when passed into laws will sleep for want of the Enrollment tax. Beyond all these contingencies, others, which may get into the Statute Book will be repealed in 1864, 1868, &c. Such is Pennsylvania legislation.

After all the "noise and confusion" on the Tonnage Tax question, the bill was re-considered in the House, and all is out at sea again.

On Tuesday the pure, honest Col. Hopkins pressed a bill through the House exonerating the bail of his man Friday *alias* Calahan for Locomotives sold or squandered on the thrice infamous Portago Rail Road. I have no hesitation in charging this act of Col. Hopkins as dishonest and dishonorable beyond all precedent.—This Calahan was the neighbor of Hopkins. He was fully conversant with the *moral* status of the General when he was appointed. Such, however, was the effect of that appointment that even well-drilled democrats could not stand it. Messrs. Plumer and Forsythe kept a sharp eye on the pet of Hopkins, which ended in the removal of Calahan. Now after many years delay, when few members know the history of Calahan's administraton on the mountains, Hopkins urges his bill of exoneration through the House. He talks of tonnage tax. Shame on the man. Surely his impudence is greater, stronger than his nerves long time ago. I do hope the Senate, or the Governor will veto this monstrous outrage.

On Wednesday the House was engaged on the appropriation bill on 2d reading. It is now in the Senate, which body, I learn has been waiting for it some two weeks.

On Wednesday night Judge Agnew, of your County, delivered a lecture in the Court House here to a large and intelligent audience. I have heard but one opinion on the subject—unqualified praise and admiration. I hear that a request has been made to have the lecture published. The traitors of the North cannot prevent this. The loyal people of Pennsylvania are denied the use of their *own* Hall for loyal purposes by their *servants*—Glenn, Kaine, Patton and such disloyal men. Nor do they stop here. The same men are doing all in their power to prevent the counties which paid bounties to volunteers, from collecting the same. Base, cowardly traitors, why don't you go boldly and manly South and join your friend Jeff. Davis at once. *Here* you are despised, and will be despised, so long as loyalty, honor or honesty lives. There your friend and brother Jeff. would perhaps appreciate you, and do something for you worthy of your zeal in his cause.

The Revenue Board has adjourned *sine die*. Farewell, "good and faithful servants." In these degenerate times when so much corruption and treason abound, it is refreshing to observe such conduct as the members of this Board has exhibited.

Their services, during their short session will be worth $170,000 to the State. This compares well with another Board which holds its meetings not far off.

The House has a scheme on foot now to saddle the State with the expenses of an extra session. I hope no man pretending to brains or business qualifications will join in this dirty scheme. The best thing this House could possibly do, would be to adjourn soon as possible. It is not to be tolerate that after loitering and scampering about and wasting nearly half the session, an extra dose should be given the honest, heavily taxed people.

A B C.

Roll of Infamy.

The following is the list of names of the persons who refused to allow Hon. Andrew Johnston, of Tennessee, the use of the Hall, at Harrisburg, to speak for his country. Gov. Johnston is an unconditional *Union* man and this the only reason why it was refused him. Their names shall be remembered.

ROLL OF SENATORS.

Geo. H. Bucher, Cumberland county.
Hiester Clymer, Berks county.
C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia.
A. H. Glatz, York county.
Chas. Lamberton, Clarion county.
H. S. Mott, Monroe county.
John C Smith, Montgomery county.
G. W. Stein, Northampton county.
J. B. Stark, Luzerne county.
W. A. Wallace, Clearfield county.

ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. T. Alexander, Clarion county.
T. J. Barger, Philadelphia.
R. F. Barron, Centre county.
[illegible] Beck, Lycoming county.
N. B. Bean, Philadelphia.
J. W. Brown, Northumberland county.
Jas. Delone, York county.
John C. Ellis, Montour county.
Wm. Glenn, Washington county.
Conrad Graber, Schuylkill county.
Aaron Hess, Northampton county.
H. C. Hoover, Montgomery county.
W. Horton, Fulton county.
Geo. D. Jackson, Sullivan county.
Sam'l Josephs, Philadelphia.
Daniel Kuhn, Fayette county.
E. Kerns, Schuylkill county.
C. A. Kline, Berks county.
L. B. Labar, Berks county.
H. J. Myers, Adams county.
D. H. Neiman, Northampton county.
A. C. Noyes, Clinton county.
Alex. Patton, Greene county.
G. A. Quigley, Philadelphia.
Joseph Rex, Montgomery county.
J. P. Rhoads, Cumberland county.
Jacob Robinson, Luzerne county.
G. H. Rowland, Pike county.
S. W. Trimmer, Luzerne county.
Peter Walsh, Luzerne county.
D. K. Weidner, Berks county.
Adam Wolf, Schuylkill county.

Union League.

We are informed that there already exists not less than 500 clubs of the "Union League" in this State, and that the organization is extending with surprising rapidity throughout the loyal States.

The object of the organization is strictly loyal, and is thus stated in the printed circulars of the organization:

"The object of the "Union League" shall be to preserve and Liberty and the Union of these United States; to maintain the Constitution therein and the supremacy of the laws; to put down the rebel enemies of the Government, and thwart the designs of traitors and disloyalists; and to protect and strengthen all loyal men, without regard to sect, condition or party."

"That a necessity exists for the consolidation of the loyal strength of the country, without regard to party, in such a manner as to place it in condition to render most efficient aid to the Government, will be conceded by every reflecting man. The growing boldness of rebel sympathizers, backed by treasonable and secret cabals in our very midst, which have been formed for the purpose of sapping the patriotism of the people and overturning the Government, seem to demand a counter movement which will combine and concentrate the loyal sentiment of the North in an organized and effective form."

Other organizations having similar objects in view exist; but we have no hesitation in saying that the "Union League," so far as we understand it, is better calculated than any other to render the Government essential service in the great work of saving the Union from perishing, and the people from a horrible, dismal future.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—The city has been filled with various rumors of rebel advances all day. All that headquarters are advised of is that the rebels in numbers varying from 5000 to 10,000, are in the vicinity of Somerset and more are coming.—Military circles estimate the number there at less than 2000, notwithstanding these advices.

The Ring of True Metal.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Mar. 28.

MR. EDITOR:—The subjoined extract of a letter received by the Relief Board from the wife of a soldier, has the ring of true metal. She had been drawing a small amount, monthly from the county to aid her in sustaining herself and child; as she had rent to pay and being unable to leave home to work on account of her child, was compelled to ask aid from the Relief Fund. Her conduct is in such direct contrast with some others, that I deem it worthy of note.

J. W.

MARCH 19 1863.

MR. WILSON:—*Sir*—Your letter came to hand to-day, and in kindness I acquaint you of the contents.

My conscience will not allow me to take the money, when I have the means of making a living without it. There are so many who need it more than I do. I can now have five days work out of the week and while at it I feel that I am not entitled to it. But I would receive it gratefully, but under the circumstances I must think hard of me for taking it.

Yours, Respectfully,

J. A.

Union League Pledge.

The following pledge is in circulation in the city of New York and elsewhere, as the basis of a Union League, and receiving the signatures of vast numbers of loyal men of all parties:

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to speedily re-establish and maintain unimpaired the National Unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League shall be to bind together all classes and professions, without exception, to maintain the supremacy and integrity of the National Government.

It is a pledge that every truly loyal man would rejoice to take every day. It is necessary in half a dozen words. There is nothing in it which is not a traitor at heart can object to. The entire object of having any such pledge at all is unity of effort and prevention. Union men are constantly everywhere upon this platform. A more comprehensive and simple pledge to stand upon cannot be made.

March 25—The New York papers of the 9th inst., a small mail was received on Saturday with the news of the rebel repulse. The latest dispatch received here was that the Union batteries on the night of the 31st, with the fleet, Col. [illegible] Banks' staff, was [illegible] serious[illegible] [illegible] yet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spoils."—*N. Y. Cragon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for.....$5 00
Five copies.....12 00
Ten copies.....20 00

An Extra copy will be allowed to the getter up of every Club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

LOUIS H. STEPHENS,
Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st. New-York.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct Bonds.

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and in the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

$30. **Employment.** $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages of from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp,

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detriot, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

NOTICE.

AARON MOORE, of this Borough is the only LICENSED AUCTIONEER in this county. He is, at any time, ready to perform the duties of his office when notified. Any other who attempts to sell at Auction, except at Administrator's sale, does it in violation of law. The penalty is no less than $60.

Beaver, Dec. 10, '62.

Strav.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp), about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away: otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug.21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

J. W. CRAFT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 185 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and Groceries, promptly filled at the very lowest prices, when accompanied with cash or an equivalent. sep17:3m.

Wanted Immediately,

FOX, MINK, RACCOON, SKUNK, and MUSKRAT SKINS; for which the highest prices, in Cash, will be paid at the Cheap Clothing Store of I. N. ATKINS, Beaver—sign of the Big Hat. dec17

$50 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person found trespassing or doing malicious mischief on my property, adjoining the farm of Abram Wolf and lot of John Fisher, near the boro. of Beaver. DAVID STONER.

Jan. 28, '63.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr Cheeseman's Pills

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

are the most effectual remedy known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by remitting to the Proprietor. Dr. Smith of Bridgewater, sole agent for this County.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.
20 Cedar St., New York.

BEAVER DRUG STORE.
Opened in the Room formerly Occupied by the late Dr. Minis.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Establishment will endeavor to keep constantly on hand all articles usually found in Drug Stores.

Being a Physician and Druggist, the public may rely on his keeping the PUREST and BEST DRUGS.

A variety of other articles will also be found in his establishment:

Tea, Extract of Coffee, Rosin Soap, Fancy Soaps, Port Monies, Combs.

ALL ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET. SPOOL COTTON, LEAD PENCILS, NEEDLES, STEEL PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, LETTER, NOTE, & FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Carbon Oil Lamps and Chimneys.

These are a few of the articles, and only a few always on hand. Call and see.

He will try, by close attention and fair dealing, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up Physicians prescriptions. [aug27

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LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

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THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May y—3 mos.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box 4586.

KOLLOCK'S
Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Whole sale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c. Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS,
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A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empires and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a corrected mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgment.

We annex the *cash terms*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5,00; three copies, one year, $5,00; Five Copies, One Year, $8,00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15,00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28,00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2,50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accomplished with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well-timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases, may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

New Goods!!
B. S. RANGER.
Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES.* Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all varieties.
NAILS by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,
ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law.
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., Feb. 15th, 1863:

Bonzo Sophia	Mitchell Eliza
Bott George	McLean John R
Baker Chas	McMartin A N
Childs Mrs Deborah	McCarthy Hannah
Clark R T	Neal C B
Campton Mrs M, 2	Richison Wm
Eiswald T G	Stewart Margaret
Frank Wm	Smith Mrs C
Frownfield Henry	Sheldrake Joseph
Fisher Mrs Bella	Smith Mrs E
Gorley John	Smith Mrs Sarah
Habericht C	Tigner R C 2
Hogan Miss Nellie	Tinker J A
Haden Miss Bella	Vance John
Jackson Miss M.	Whitefield Captain, 2
Mead E A	White H E
Miller George	Whittlery F A

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA., (Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.

may7,62—1y. MRS & MISS RENO.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address
DR. W. N. HAMILTON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

"The Union,"
Arch Street above Third,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public

TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"
SOLD BY
A. M. M'GREGOR,
CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,
PITTSBURG, PENN'A.
NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. Jap22—6m.

Notice.

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

JOY, COE & CO.,
Advertising and Commission Agents.
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
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mar26:1y.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay. dec3'62

MILO A. TOWNSEND
DEALER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Wall Paper,
TOYS AND FANCY ITEMS
no6. NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

A. R. THOMSON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office, corner of Third street and the Diamond.
BEAVER, PA.
may 21.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO
MANUFACTUTERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. jnp2

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES can be negotiated at the PITTSBURG DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburg, on favorable terms.

jan21:3m. C. A. COLTON, Treasury.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JOHN GRESSELIS, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN WILSON, Independence tp.,
mar4'63 Administrator.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clean head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES, OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*" are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the Book of Directions around each pot or box: the same may be plainly seen *by holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS,
TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 870,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. & Canadas combined in one, giving every Railroad Station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. F. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Shepherdsville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL. at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents; and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm Bown, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

J. T. Lloyd—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squandron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL BAXTER, late of Pulaski township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDMUND BOOTS, North Sewickly tp,
SAMUEL BOOOTS, " "
Feb28'62 Executors.

Important to Tax Payers.

NOTICE, is hereby given to Collectors of Taxes to pay off the balances due on their respective Duplicates on or before March term of Court, 1863. The taxes are needed and must be collected in order to meet the demands upon the County.

G. O. BRADSHAW,
feb18'63. Treasurer.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRENFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify, your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, TA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we extend you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Pathsic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing miraculous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY E. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, of SELLERSVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which are in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they rise unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute imminently to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below-named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom; Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other Kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

☞ For sale by D. Minis, jr., Beaver; Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Bolen, J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Duncan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers everywhere. F 6 12 2.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address DR. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the price in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun!
War of Extermination against Neuralgia, Head Ache, Toothache, Earache and Neuralgia.
OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,
A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH 50 cts. a bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, 25 cts. a box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, 25 cts. a bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 164 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package about eight inches by five, and is sent by express. *Keep Full Directions for use in each package.*

The following articles we can send safely by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth*, sent free, paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, in stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face,